

# The North Adams Transcript.

VOLUME 4

THE NORTH ADAMS EVENING TRANSCRIPT, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1898.

NUMBER 42.

SAMUEL GULLY & CO

The...  
Silk Waists  
In Our Window

Silk waists still sell readily. Our silk waist values throughout the season have been unusual. These few we now offer are odd sizes, hardly two styles alike. Perhaps we've a size in just the style to please you. The prices you will surely appreciate.

One lot of black and colored taffeta silk waists, regular price \$7 and \$7.50

At Only \$5.

One lot of dark colored India silk waists, with white polka dots, regular price is \$5.00

At Only \$3.50.

Some Hamburg  
Embroideries  
At Very Low Prices

Hamburg embroideries that have been 25 and 30c marked at Only 19c yard

Hamburg embroideries 3 to 5 inches wide, choice  
Only 12 1-2c yard

SAMUEL GULLY & CO

Watermelons

Are coming in plenty and were never better than now. My splendid location on Main street enables me to sell a good many. I buy in large quantities and am making very low prices.

Black Raspberries, Red Raspberries and Currants every day. Get your currants for fall now.

M. V. N. BRAMAN  
101 Main St.  
Telephone 220.

**LAWRENCE'S**  
103 5c CIGAR  
UNION MADE  
Our Leading 5c CIGAR.  
We recommend the above to all  
lovers of a good smoke.  
MANUFACTURED BY  
Chas. Lawrence & Co., Boston.  
TRADE SUPPLIED BY  
North Adams Drug Company,  
92 MAIN ST.  
Largest Stock of Cigars in Western  
Massachusetts.

NOTICE  
The commissioner of public Works will be at his office each week day from 1:30 to 3 p.m.

J. H. EMICH,  
Commissioner of Public Works.

## SANTIAGO SURRENDERED THIS NOON.

Spanish Army Gives Up the City to Shafter, After Futile Attempts at Delay.

## SPANISH ARMY WILL BE SENT BACK TO SPAIN.

Rapid Conferences In Washington This Morning In Answer To Toral's Request For a Commission. Our Troops May Be Recalled From Cuba.

### SANTIAGO HAS SURRENDERED.

Shafter Sent That Decisive Announcement to Washington.

Washington, July 14—3 p.m.—Santiago has surrendered. The adjutant-general has received the following from Playa Del Este:

Have just returned from interview with Gen. Toral. He agrees surrender on basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all eastern Cuba from Asceradores on south to Sagua on north, via Palma, with practically the fourth army corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange terms.

SHAFTER.

### SURRENDER ACCEPTED.

Our Government Agrees to Spanish Demands.

Washington, July 14—3:45—The war department has notified Shafter that his plans are approved so far as have been made known and the result, including the shipment of Spanish troops to Spain and all that the Spanish proposition embraces.

### SURRENDER REPORTED.

Dispatch Says Toral Gave Up at Noon After Shafter's Last Statement.

New York, July 14.—A special dispatch says that Santiago's surrender was agreed to at noon by Toral in answer to Shafter's transmission of the refusal of the United States to appoint a commission.

Washington, July 14—11:15 p.m.—The administration is momentarily expecting the final dispatches announcing the full surrender of Santiago.

### WANTED MORE DELAY.

Toral Wanted a Special Commission Appointed By the United States, Refused Promptly.

Washington, July 14—A cablegram just received from Shafter announces that the Spaniards have appointed a commissioner to arrange terms of surrender. The dispatch is indefinite, but is taken at the war department to mean that the Spaniards have decided to surrender Santiago.

Gen. Toral has asked the United States for the appointment of commissioners to confer with their commissioners over the surrender of the city. Shafter has wired the Spanish proposal and Alger and Corbin conferred with the President on the subject. Alger says it is not clear what was to be the purpose of the commission. Toral must surrender or fight, he says.

After the conference the proposition for commissioners was declined and Shafter was notified that the proposition is not entertained, and nothing short of unconditional surrender, and that immediately, is to be entertained. This dispatch was started from the White House to Shafter at noon.

The conference at the White House lasted only ten minutes before the answer was sent. It is understood that the purpose of the President, while securing surrender, is to leave Shafter free to arrange all details.

### HOW TO SEND SPANIARDS

Back to Spain, Presents a Knotty Problem.

Washington, July 14.—The Spanish forces involved in expected capitulation of Santiago will not be taken back to Spain in American vessels unless there is an official pledge for the safety of our craft and crew. Alger had no hesitation today in saying he doubted if Spain wanted them brought back and if transported in our vessels without some agreement, Spain would not hesitate to seize them. He says it is a knotty problem.

### WILL REMOVE OUR TROOPS.

From Cuba at Once On Account of Yellow Fever.

Washington, July 14.—Although the reported appearance of a few cases of yellow fever among our troops in front of Santiago, presents a perplexing problem to the President and his advisors, it is almost certain to result in the temporary removal of practically all our land forces from the island of Cuba as promptly as possible after the capture or surrender of Gen. Toral's army.

In this connection the question of withholding for the present the expedition now being fitted out against Porto Rico has been under serious consideration, but up to this time no positive conclusion, it is thought, has been reached.

### SAMPSON GIVES ORDERS.

Tells Shafter Not to Accept Surrender Without Consulting Naval Interests.

Washington, July 14—10:15—Nothing has been received from the front yet off Santiago. Wednesday Sampson formally notified Shafter that he must not sign the acceptance of any surrender without first consulting him. Sampson is anxious that any surrender shall include the removal of all mines in the harbor and the evacuation of all ports which have fired on our ships. The postponement of the bombardment will temporarily delay the sailing of Watson's squadron to Spain.

### Cable to Hawaii

Victoria, B. C., July 14—Advices from Honolulu state that the executive council has signed a contract with a company to lay a cable from the American coast to Honolulu and Japan, subject to the objections of the secretary of the United States.

### AMERICANS FEAR REBELS.

Madrid, July 14—An official dispatch from Manila dated July 9 says the garrison and Spanish outposts have daily conflicts with the insurgents. It says the Americans dare not attack Manila, fearing to find themselves confronted by rebels and unable to withstand them.

### CONTRADICTORY ORDERS.

Toral Ordered From Madrid to Fight While He Has Life.

Madrid, July 14—Noon—It is officially announced that Blanco has been instructed to order the Spanish commander at Santiago to resist to the death. This is in answer to Blanco's message saying he had given Toral discretionary powers.

New York, July 14.—The Sun prints the following from Madrid: "The war office has received from Blanco a notification that he has instructed General Toral, the commander at Santiago, to resist the Americans as long as possible, but fully empowering him to end the struggle at his discretion."

Three Were Killed.  
Racine, Wis., July 14.—Fire yesterday afternoon destroyed the 3-story structure of the Racine Malleable and Wrought Iron company, resulting in a pecuniary loss of \$100,000, the death of three persons and serious injury to a score or more of others.

The fire started in the varnish room, and so little was thought of the blaze at first that the men in the room did not give the alarm, thinking they could put it out without the assistance of the fire department. Suddenly the flames leaped out into the main shop and enveloped the whole building in which were 100 men. Those on the ground floor had no trouble in escaping, and most of the men on the second floor got out without injury. The workmen on the third floor were caught as in a trap. So suddenly did the flames reach them that several were blinded or suffocated by the smoke before help could reach them. Though the fire company was block away, the building was a mass of flames before the department arrived.

### PARLEYING ENDED.

Peremptory Order Sent From Washington to Bombard Immediately.

Washington, July 14.—The administration at last has taken the matter into its own hands decisively, and has directed that parleying be ended and that the work of subduing the Spanish garrison and compelling its surrender be proceeded with at once. After days of postponement and parley, Shafter, by direction of the powers in Washington, has submitted his final demand. It is no different in tone to be sure than the various so-called "ultimatums" which have preceded it, but it is different in this—that the administration has given notice that bombardment must proceed at last without a further extension of time. It was ordered that unless the Spanish garrison therefore shall surrender today, the guns of the army and of the fleet will be turned upon the city, and it will be buried under a deadly rain of shells. The understanding is that Sampson is to use his discretion in forcing the harbor.

In answer to the peremptory direction, Shafter sent the following: "Your telegram saying no modification of orders allowed just received. Have had an interview of an hour and a half with General Toral, and have extended truce until noon tomorrow; told him that his surrender only will be considered, and that he was with hope of escape and had no right to continue the fight. I think it made a strong impression on him, and hope for his surrender. If he refuses I will open on him at 12 noon with every gun I have, and will have the assistance of the navy, who are ready to bombard the city with 13-inch shells."

A few days ago it was stated that the president would insist upon unconditional surrender, but it appears that conditions had been modified. This was done from a desire to avoid useless bloodshed, for General Toral's army, removed to Spain, would be harmless to prevent our further operations in Cuba, and would serve as good a purpose as would the destruction of the Spanish army. To allow the Spanish general to withdraw to the interior and fall back on Havana on the other hand would put us under the obligation of overcoming that additional force when it comes to the siege of Havana. Our government also is moved to make this proposal to remove the Spanish forces to Spain through a strong desire to close up the operations at Santiago at the earliest possible moment.

This desire has been materially strengthened by the appearance of yellow fever within the American lines. It was at first supposed that the men were falling ill with malaria and climatic fever, so the cases were reported as simply suspicious. Now, however, it is the final admission that they are genuine yellow fever, the war department making public the following statement concerning the condition of things in the hospitals near Santiago: "On the 11th of July a telegram was received from Lieutenant Colonel Hope, chief surgeon of Shafter's army, informing the surgeon general that there were 14 cases of yellow fever in the field hospital which had been established for the care of such cases. Since that time information has been received that a number of additional cases have occurred. Every effort will be made to arrest the progress of the disease by the establishment of isolation hospitals, in which the sick will be treated by immune surgeons and cared for by immune nurses."

The appearance of fever at this stage does not surprise the medical officers of the department. They made every preparation that science can suggest to protect the American troops from the fever, but it is fully realized that men working in trenches half full of mud and water, soaked for 24 hours at a time in tropical rains, recklessly disregarding the advice of the medical corps in the matter of drinking unboiled water and Bursas."

It is not doubted that General Shafter has done all that is possible to prevent close communication between the soldiers and the refugees for sanitary reasons; but in his efforts to assist the poor people he has been obliged to make use of the quartermaster's department to deliver supplies to them, and from the exposure thus resulting the 14 cases reported found their origin, as the latest dispatches say that nine of the cases were among the quartermaster's department employees and five among refugees. The cases are regarded as mild. The promptness with which the sick men have been isolated and the thorough precautions adopted to secure for them the best nursing and medicine, combined with the improved methods of treatment of fever that have been developed by the United States marine hospital service and adopted by the

army, would seem to warrant the confidence expressed by medical officers here of the ability of the surgeons to prevent any extension of the fever. The presence in the camp of Dr. John Guiteras of the university of Pennsylvania, one of the most famous yellow fever experts in the world, is an additional source of confidence in the proper management of the situation.

DR. JOHN M. GUITERAS.

According to the best information obtainable by the navy department there has been no sign of contagious diseases among the men on any of the vessels of Sampson's fleet, nor among the marines at Guantanamo, the first of the American forces to land in Cuba. The exemption of the latter from disease, although they have been camped out in the tropics for over a month, is undoubtedly attributable to the ability of the marine officers to enforce very much stricter conditions upon their men than are possible of observance among volunteers and regular soldiers. General Duffield, who is ill in front of Santiago, is down with the yellow fever. The dispatch to the war department announcing his illness does not make this statement, but it says that he has been isolated. No other construction can therefore be placed upon the telegram. His condition is said to be serious. It will be remembered that General Duffield's brigade was stationed at Subic, the town which General Miles ordered burned because it was the nucleus of infection.

Turning to the far east, it was refreshing to receive good news again from Dewey. In fact it is beginning to be remarked that that officer is usually able to make felicitous reports. The administration is very much pleased with the readiness shown by the admiral in meeting, as he did, the grave issue presented to him at Subic Bay. Naval officers too were not a little gratified at the speedy retirement of the German Irene after the appearance of the Raleigh and Concord. A comparison of the ships shows that the Irene was much superior to either of the American vessels, and in tonnage was almost as large as the Raleigh and Concord together. From this it is inferred that the retirement of the Irene was from motives of general policy rather than from any indisposition to try conclusions with the two American ships.

The Germans interfered.  
Hong Kong, July 14.—Letters received from Cavite under date of July 9 say that while the Spanish steamer Filippines was hiding in the river near Subic, the crew mutinied and killed the officers. They handed the steamer over to the insurgents, who armed the vessel and dispatched it to Subic for the purpose of making an attack on Grande island. The Germans interfered, and it was not until the Raleigh and Concord shelled the place that the Spanish commander made submission and gave up his sword.

The 500 men comprising the garrison were made prisoners and their rifles were taken from them. Forty thousand rounds of ammunition and one hotchkiss gun were also captured. This victory gives the Americans control of Subic bay, a Spanish strategic point, and frustrates the Spanish plan to prolong their domination in the Philippines. The Spanish were endeavoring to protect it with submarine mines, and to make it ready for occupancy of the Spanish fleet supposed to be on its way from Spain.

Peculiar Accident to a Train.  
Boston July 14.—While the afternoon Brockton and Woods Hole train was crossing the drawbridge just outside the Kneeland street station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad yesterday, a schooner's bowsprit struck it and nearly tore the roof off two of the cars. Two of the passengers were injured very slightly.

Daniel Lynch, 34 years, made an unsuccessful attempt to kill himself with a table knife because of idleness.

## Bicycle Riders

May look for a harvest in our sale of Golf Cycle suits. Every one bristles with pieces, cut from 20 to 35 per cent. They're the pinnacle of perfection and the kind that will appeal to the good judgment of late buyers. To go with them we've a lot of fresh, nobby outing shirts at 35c that will tempt hard-to-please people. Our underwear and hosiery department is a very busy spot in our store. Reason: because we're trafficking in 50c underwear at 39c and 15c hosiery at 3 for a quarter. A multitude of patterns, new and attractive, in our 12 1-2c neckwear, made up in all desirable shapes.

C. H. Cutting & Co.

WEBER BROS., CUT-PRICE SHOE STORE,  
82 Main Street.

## SPECIAL SALE!

For this week we place on sale all of our Men's Fine Quality Colored Vici Kid and Willow Calf Lace Shoes, hand-sewed, manufactured by E. H. Stetson & Co., and sold for \$5 per pair by us regularly.

We place them now on sale at

**\$3.98** Per Pair **\$3.98**

Now is your chance, gentlemen, to procure a fine bargain while the sizes are all here.

WEBER BROS.,  
Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Retailers.

## We Mind

### Our P's and Q's

See!

Pratt the  
Pioneer Cut  
Rice Druggist

Gives you

Quality and  
Quantity

In Every Purchase.

## Prescriptions.



Where do you get your prescriptions compounded? Human life often hangs in the balance, and upon the accuracy of the prescriptions depends much. We use only the purest drugs. Licensed druggists give them the most careful attention and we guarantee their accuracy. We will deliver them free of charge to your house.

Remember the place.  
30 Main Street,  
Opposite State Street.

## High Grade Clothes Low Grade Prices.

For the next 30 days we shall sell all our fine imported and domestic suitings, overcoatings, and trouserings at greatly reduced prices. We have an elegant line of Scotch and worsted fabrics suitable for business suits and everything made in black coatings for cutaway and frock suits.

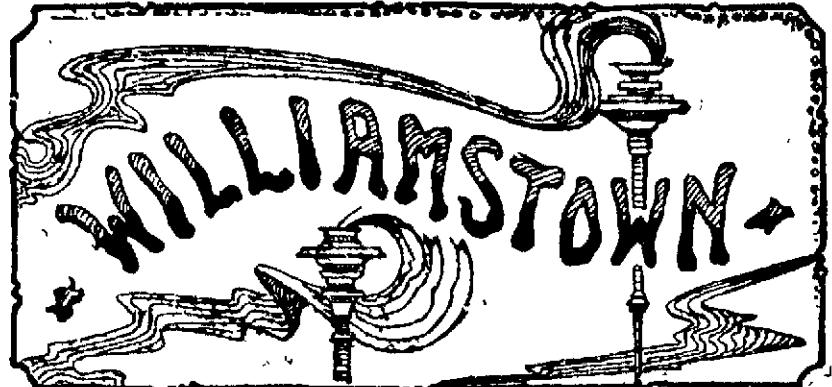
### ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Special Sale of Trousers at \$7.00 per pair.

P. J. BOLAND,  
Tailor and Furnisher, Boland Block

-----Let Us Repair Your Wheels or Watches-----

'28 Hartford Tires, \$2.00 '98 Trinity Tires, \$1.50  
" Vim Tires, 2.00 " Calc'm King Lamps, 3.50  
" Regal Tires, 1.75 " Solar Gas, 3.00



Detective Pease Notified—The New State Road—Water Famine Feared—Did the Whole Business. THE NEW STATE ROAD.

At the last annual town meeting it was voted that the town should take the contract for building the state road if any were built in town this year, but the selectmen have received a blank from the highway commission which if they sign will waive all of their rights to so contract. The object of this is not entirely clear, but the selectmen will probably sign the waiver, as they are not particular as to who builds the road so long as it is built. Chairman Sanford says the appropriation will probably not extend the road as far as the Methodist church. He says the distance is about three-quarters of a mile and on the line is the Markham hill, where heavy grading will doubtless have to be done. The total amount of state road in town is about a mile and a quarter and its cost was in the neighborhood of \$17,000. Mr. Sanford thinks the building of the road from the Markham place westward will be more expensive than were the other sections and that the appropriation will probably not bring it further than the Valley bridge.

#### Detective Pease Notified.

Sheriff Richards, who is busily working on the Benjamin mystery, wrote to State Detective Pease of Lee Wednesday informing him of affairs on Oak Hill and requesting his aid in the attempt to ferret out the guilty parties. The night assault on Henry Benjamin with cobble stones and what is believed to have been the poisoning of his well are still the talk of the town and all sorts of opinions are expressed and many different theories are advanced. Some think that in the excitement following these manifestations the affair has been unduly magnified, but Sheriff Richards regards it as a very serious matter and fears that murder will result unless the law can be brought to bear in time. He looks for an early visit from Detective Pease and hopes that with his assistance the facts will be brought to light and the guilty parties to justice.

#### WATER FAMINE FEARED.

The recent dry spell has had its effect on the water supply and in consequence the Williamstown Water company has prohibited the use of lawn hose without special permits from the treasurer, W. E. Clark. Superintendent Sanford says the privilege of using lawn hose is not included in the rights of water takers and that the use of such hose will not be allowed except when permits are obtained. The water in the reservoir settled a foot last week and it is deemed wise to begin to economize now instead of waiting until there is a serious shortage.

#### DID THE WHOLE BUSINESS.

William H. Blair of Blackinton and Ella T. O'Connor of North Adams called at the office of Town Clerk Noel Wednesday afternoon and requested a marriage license. The document was made out and when the couple learned that Mr. Noel was a justice of the peace they decided to close up the contract then and there. Two men who happened to be in the store were called into the office as witnesses and the ceremony was performed by Mr. Noel in a manner which gave the couple no intimation that it was the first time he had ever officiated in that capacity.

#### FASHION AND FABRIC.

Bathing suits in patriotic color melanges are set forth for the summer season. The gray gowns this year are extremely dainty and handsome, and they appear in every sort of material.

Fabric plaited frills appear once again among the fluffy trimmings of the airy summer gowns both for day and evening wear.

There are no surprising novelties in parasols this year. Chiffon is almost omnipresent, and when this is absent lace is found.

Fabric plaited frills appear once again among the fluffy trimmings of the airy summer gowns both for day and evening wear.

Very large portion of the diaphanous silks and muslins this year are trimmed with loops, bowknots, bands and floating ends of velvet ribbon of medium width.

The new "Dresden" challis are manufactured in Lyons, and they show many of the very attractive designs popular in the silks and small patterned satins of last winter.

It seems quite likely that the new straw hats, turning abruptly off the face, will be very strong rivals this season to those worn very far forward or tilted up at one side and down on the other.

The navy and army blue serges, foulards, mohairs and lightweight costume cloths are made into stylish tailor costumes for traveling and general wear, that hold their own against all the endless smart and novel gowns which the present season has produced.

The most elegant black gowns just now at the importing houses are very lustrous watered silk, made in princess style and trimmed very elaborately with black lace, with girdle and yoke, brocade or vest piece of the finest cut jet.

Bright colored capes of plaited silk muslin, lace, chiffon and transparent silk are one of the fancies of the season. The material is accordion plaited, and billows and yards of it are used for each cape, which is pointed front and back, short over the sleeves. It is sometimes finished with very long scarf ends. —New York Post.

#### CURTAIN RAISERS.

Jefferson de Angelis is summering in London.

Eliza Proctor Otis plays the leading role in "Sporting Life" next season, under the management of Jacob Litt.

Miss Zulma Seasee Holbrook, reader, has accepted an engagement to travel with the Chicago Ladies' quartet next season.

Kyrie Fellow, the actor, has been made a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.

Manager A. M. Palmer has a new farce comedy by Mrs. Chatterton, entitled "That Man," which he intends to give a trial production in August.

A meeting will be held by the selectmen of Williamstown at their office, Opera House block, on Wednesday, July 20, at 2 p. m., to decide the question of pole locations applied for by the New England Telephone & Telegraph company. It is very desirable that the town shall have a telephone exchange in order that the people may obtain telephones at \$27 and \$33, instead of from \$100 to \$110 per year, the present price. All business men interested in this matter and citizens of Williamstown are requested to attend. A representative of the company will be present to give full explanations.

Mrs. Lydia Welch moved today from C. D. Brown's house on Main street to Mr. F. D. Brown's house on Shrub hill.

#### CREATIONS

#### A PREGNANT LESSON.

Much of Spain's and Italy's Woe Due to Destruction of Forests.

Inasmuch as a proposition is pending in congress to reopen to settlement certain forest reservations in the west, a very pertinent comment is that made by Mr. Charles Francis Adams on one of the causes that have led to the downfall of Spain. It is a fact that this peninsula once supported a population of 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 and now holds a meager 17,000,000. The main reason for that is stated by Mr. Adams as follows:

During the last three years I have passed much time in Europe, visiting, among other countries, Spain, Italy, Germany, France and England. Whoever wishes to study the effect of deforesting on a country and on its people should by all means visit Spain. Not only has the country been ruined, but the very character of the people has been changed by the wholesale destruction of trees and the neglect of their renewal. The rivers have become mountain torrents and large portions of the country a rugged, upland desert. The same process is today going on in Italy. The result on that country, as noticed by me in visits ten years apart, is lamentable. The ancient forests are being wholly stripped from the mountains, and, while the rivers are converted into torrents, the water is not held in the soil. In Germany, on the other hand, the forestry laws are admirable. The result upon the country, climate and rainfall is apparent to the most careless observer.

It is certainly timely to urge the nation that it shall not permit itself to copy the Spanish example of decay in this or in any other respect. The fact stated by Mr. Adams has been corroborated again and again to the effect that the denudation of the mountain slopes of Spain and the erosion of its soil have reduced it to a condition of semiaridity and lessened its power to support population until one-third of its ancient population is today indulging in bread riots.

It should be a shock to our self respect to note that of all the civilized nations we most nearly copy the Spanish stupidity in the waste of our forests. The source of our error is nearer than theirs. Our grandfathers or great-grandfathers were from the necessity of the case a tree falling race, and with the custom inherited from them we have gone on destroying forests where they still exist and failing to restore the waste land that they have been cut from. We should certainly set about showing ourselves to be wiser than the nation whose decay is now so evident. The forests of the Pacific slope should be intelligently preserved; the waste lands of the Mississippi valley and Atlantic coast should be reforested.

There can be no better investment in a double sense than to replant those portions of the country that are practically useless for farming with the trees that in a generation or two would be of timber value to repay the cost with interest.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

**Sweet, but Hot.**  
The warmest meal on record on Puget sound was eaten Saturday night near Bremerton, on the east shore of the sound between Tacoma and Seattle. The feaster was a member of the brain family, and beehives loaded with honey and living, stinger loaded honey makers was the bill of fare.

The hives belonged to Dr. Oliver and were standing in his yard near Bremerton. Their delicious honey attracted the bear and tempted him beyond resistance, bees and their weapons notwithstanding.

Mr. Brain was not at all backward in helping himself, and when the feast was done he had swallowed the honey and bee of one hive and part of those of a second. He left nothing to tell the tale except his footprints on the sand, the partly demolished hive and the home and the remainder of the homestead, together with the doctor, who is busy explaining how it happened and congratulating himself upon his fortunate escape.—Tacoma Ledger.

**Billboard Death Notices.**  
Not uncommon on the billboards of Rome are death announcements. I translated one from a white poster with a heavy black border, perhaps 8 feet long by 2 feet wide:

Yesterday, at 5:30 a. m., after a severe illness, succumbed Giuseppe Seara of the record's office of the Chamber of Commerce of Rome, man most noble and patriotic. His friends are invited to accompany the body to its last abode, starting from the house for the funeral at 6 o'clock on Wednesday next, the 26th. —THE PAPER.

This placard, like all others in Rome, bore a 1 cent internal revenue stamp. Even the placards in shop windows, when conveying any announcement, are thus stamped. It is a tax which certainly meets some of Adam Smith's famous canons, being, at any rate, cheap and easy of collection, for it would be very easy to discover any attempt to evade it.—Press and Printer.

**Calcutta's Latest Scare.**  
Far worse than the plague is the incubation scare now prevalent in Calcutta. There is not a charrasie, servant or baboo who is not persuaded that orders have gone out that everybody must be forcibly inoculated, and in support of this belief cases are quoted of people having been forcibly inoculated in the streets by being pricked on the neck and back with some instrument resembling a lancet. There can be no reasonable doubt that there are some bushmeats making capital out of the scare, and so firmly rooted in the idea, in the minds of the ignorant people, that nothing short of drastic measures on the part of the government will restore order.—Calcutta Englishman.

**The Voice Said "No."**

It is said that Emerson in his day was fond of telling a story of a little girl, which he admitted always called the tears to his eyes. A wise and saintly Quakeress with whom he was acquainted was once asked by her small daughter if she might do something that took her fancy for the moment. Her mother replied, "What does the voice in thee say?" The child went off, and after awhile returned to say, "Mother, the little voice says, 'No.'"

**CURTAIN RAISERS.**

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#### SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

#### THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

#### TOO MUCH FOR THEM.

Now the Quiet Looking Stranger Bluffed the Strategists.

The quiet looking stranger listened to the bulletin board strategists for some time in silence.

He listened until they had condemned every feature of the campaign, utterly demolished the policy of the leaders and conclusively shown that Miles, Shafter and all the others in military authority were clearly in the wrong. Then he spoke up.

"You are quite right, gentlemen," he said. "Everything is going wrong. Instead of landing at Balquid, Shafter should have swung ashore at Tugababa."

"What place is that?" inquired the leading strategist.

"Tajabaya," murmured the strategists.

"Then he should have pushed his left center sharply against Jurugasito and made a feint at Firmeza, St. Ana and Altagracia. Are you with me still?"

"Ye-e-s," said the strategists.

"This world is thrown his skirmishers across the Rio Justicia and given him a shore outlet at Punta Julia. You see?"

The strategists faintly nodded.

"Then by swimming the Rio Champa and enfolding the Gran Mesa he could have brought up his reserves from Ensenada Dermagabito and hurled them at San Juan, San Pablo and San Pedro. Had he done this at the proper moment his advance would have been carried through Santiago with sufficient force to land it at Rosa Molino, Solidad, and even Hongolosango—and of course the day would be ours. Am I right?"

"Ye-e-s," whispered the paralyzed strategists, and the stranger strode away.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**Villainous Trick.**

"What's the matter, uncle? Had a fight?"

"Ain't had it yet, boss, but dat yaller nigger dat imposed on a ole man's ignorance by gittin me toe put up a Spanish flag on my house by tellin me it was de flag o' de Cubians, is natchally gwine to git he's blossom end knocked plum off des as soon as I gits ober de results o' de visit I got fum my neighbors. You hear me!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**Would Smoke in Good Time.**

Talking about cool men on the gallows—a murderer while ascending to the death trap was offered a cigar by a man in the crowd. He accepted it, when another man shouted:

"Don't you want a match, pardner?"

"No, thanks," was the reply, as the sheriff was adjusting the black cap. "I'll light it when I get there!"—Atlanta Constitution.

This placard, like all others in Rome, bore a 1 cent internal revenue stamp.

Even the placards in shop windows, when conveying any announcement, are thus stamped. It is a tax which certainly meets some of Adam Smith's famous canons, being, at any rate, cheap and easy of collection, for it would be very easy to discover any attempt to evade it.—Press and Printer.

**CALCUTTA'S LATEST SCARE.**

Far worse than the plague is the incubation scare now prevalent in Calcutta. There is not a charrasie, servant or baboo who is not persuaded that orders have gone out that everybody must be forcibly inoculated, and in support of this belief cases are quoted of people having been forcibly inoculated in the streets by being pricked on the neck and back with some instrument resembling a lancet. There can be no reasonable doubt that there are some bushmeats making capital out of the scare, and so firmly rooted in the idea, in the minds of the ignorant people, that nothing short of drastic measures on the part of the government will restore order.—Calcutta Englishman.

**THE VOICE SAID "NO."**

It is said that Emerson in his day was fond of telling a story of a little girl, which he admitted always called the tears to his eyes. A wise and saintly Quakeress with whom he was acquainted was once asked by her small daughter if she might do something that took her fancy for the moment. Her mother replied, "What does the voice in thee say?" The child went off, and after awhile returned to say, "Mother, the little voice says, 'No.'"

**CURTAIN RAISERS.**

Jefferson de Angelis is summering in London.

Eliza Proctor Otis plays the leading role in "Sporting Life" next season, under the management of Jacob Litt.

Miss Zulma Seasee Holbrook, reader, has accepted an engagement to travel with the Chicago Ladies' quartet next season.

Kyrie Fellow, the actor, has been made a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.

Manager A. M. Palmer has a new farce comedy by Mrs. Chatterton, entitled "That Man," which he intends to give a trial production in August.

A meeting will be held by the selectmen of Williamstown at their office, Opera House block, on Wednesday, July 20, at 2 p. m., to decide the question of pole locations applied for by the New England Telephone & Telegraph company. It is very desirable that the town shall have a telephone exchange in order that the people may obtain telephones at \$27 and \$33, instead of from \$100 to \$110 per year, the present price. All business men interested in this matter and citizens of Williamstown are requested to attend. A representative of the company will be present to give full explanations.

Mrs. Lydia Welch moved today from C. D. Brown's house on Main street to Mr. F. D. Brown's house on Shrub hill.

**THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS**

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of



SOLD THE ELEPHANT.

John Baczynsky Gets Rid of His Mail Route, and Laughs Again.

For some time there has been nothing heard of John Baczynsky, the man who secured the position as mail carrier to Savoy. At his last mention, he had received a slight increase in his salary from the government agents, and was apparently satisfied to continue his work. However, he does not seem to have made much money, for he has sold his right, title, and interest to John Burke of Sebastopol and from the fact that he is now laughing up his sleeve, one would think that some one else has an "elephant" on his hands. The only thing that bothers Mr. Baczynsky is that should Mr. Burke become tired of the job, Mr. Baczynsky will have to resume the work, as it is he who has given security, that the work will be done.

## GAVE A CONCERT.

Quite unexpectedly Germania band gave a concert on the Center street band stand Wednesday evening and it was heard by about 300 people. The program rendered was a good one and the selections were well played. The large audience was generous in its applause and would like to hear the music oftener than once a month.

A few business men conferred with H. B. Wyman in regard to lighting the band stand with electric lights. They were told that he would light the band stand free of charge provided they would pay for the wiring and fixtures. They refused and as a result it will be necessary for a band to furnish its own light. The wiring would not cost over \$5 and it seems too bad that this amount cannot be raised.

## PLAYING AT BOSTON.

The Louisville baseball team is playing against Boston at Boston this week. They had three games scheduled but rain interfered Wednesday. Since Michael Powers of Renfrew graduated from Notre Dame university, Indiana, and signed with Louisville, he has not played many games but his friends have been more than pleased with what he has done as a leaguer. In his last game he caught well and his score was one run, two base hits, three assists and no errors. He first began his ball playing by catching for a team of boys at Renfrew who were called the "Bonepickers."

## PLEASANT BIRTHDAY PARTY.

A pleasant birthday party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Powers on Powers street, Tuesday afternoon. It was in honor of the fifth birthday of their niece, Margaret Sullivan. About 30 children were invited and during the afternoon the little ones played various games. At 5 o'clock a tea was served and all had an excellent time. The little hostess was the recipient of handsome presents as souvenirs of the occasion.

## ST. THOMAS CHURCH NOTES.

Rev. D. C. Moran announced last Sunday that the annual summer Sunday school vacation would begin. The 10:30 o'clock mass will also be a low mass until further notice.

The ladies of the church will serve their regular 10 cent supper at the old St. Charles' church Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock. An excellent bill of fare is being arranged and all are cordially invited to attend. The proceeds are to be given to the new St. Thomas' church fund.

Master John Mole of Pittsfield, formerly of this city, has been very ill but is slowly improving.

George Raymond has resigned his position as a machinist in the Berkshire mills and taken a position with the General Electric company of Schenectady, N. Y.

Fayette Northrup of North Adams is training E. W. Smith's black colt "Goodspeed."

Miss Irene Whipple of Summer street is visiting with her mother in Ithaca, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Arnold are visiting friends in Springfield.

Peter Perry of Spring street has been visiting friends in Pittsfield.

Officer Henry Whipple of North Adams visited friends here Wednesday evening.

Miss Carrie Coop of Commercial street has gone to Schenectady, N. Y., for a visit.

Attention is called to M. Frumkin &amp; Co.'s advertisement in the next column.

Charles E. Jenkins spent Wednesday in Pittsfield.

Miss Madge Anthony of Tufts college has returned home after spending a few weeks in Maine.

A number of young ladies from this town will leave next week for a stay at Winthrop beach, Boston.

A son was born Monday, to Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Ford.

W. C. Beckwith of Salem, former superintendent of schools here, with his wife and daughter, Miss Fannie, arrived here Wednesday evening and will visit for a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Sayles of Liberty street.

Harley Moran, who conducted a pool room in Carpenter's block on Myrtle street, has returned to Amsterdam, N. Y.

The regular meeting of the American Order of Foresters will be held this evening.

Most of the gardeners and farmers would have been pleased with more rain Wednesday.

There will be a flag raising at the Howland House at Zylonite this evening. Music will be by Germania band, speeches will be made, a quartet will sing and there will be a good display of fireworks.

W. W. Ripley has taken a position as cook in Loughlin's restaurant on Myrtle street. Mr. Ripley is an experienced man and formerly worked for Hosford &amp; Co. of North Adams.

Another dance will be held at Hoosac Valley park Saturday evening with music by the Ladies Adelina orchestra.

L. Brown Renfrew has purchased a handsome flag pole. It is the longest in town, being 60 feet long. It will be raised at his property on East street and a large flag will float from it.

Paul Mooney's new cottage at Forest park is being painted.

E. A. Thatcher has sold another

team of bay mares to Farnum Bros. of Cheshire. Both were handsome horses. They weighed about 2,300 pounds and were the best matched team in town.

The carpenter work in the Memorial building is being pushed rapidly. Visitors who see the building say it is handsome, and it is.

The beamers at the Renfrew mill have been working nights, which is evidently a sign of good business.

The contract for the building of L. Brown Renfrew's residence on East street has been let to Contractor Cole of Fluvierhill.

Notwithstanding Wednesday's rain about a dozen horsemen from this town attended the horse-traders' convention at Manley Stetson's home in West Hawley. The convention will close today.

## WHILE THE WAR LAS S.

All who march, walk or stand, should shake into their shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures, aching, tired, sore, swollen feet, and makes tight or new shoes easy. It absorbs moisture, and prevents chafing, hot, smarting, blistered, sweating feet. All the regular army troops and navy men use it. Volunteers in all climates, east and west, consider it a great aid. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample free. Address, Allen's Ointment, Lo-Roy, N. Y.

## MANY PEOPLE CANNOT DRINK

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grain. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

## WHERE SHALL I GO?

Why to Loughlin's restaurant on Myrtle street if you want a good lunch, breakfast, dinner or supper. If you have a girl take her to our ice cream parlors, which are the best fitted in town and are over the restaurant. Our ice cream is delicious, and is sold by the quart, pint or plate. J. LOUGHLIN, Prop., Myrtle street.

## AUCTION SALE.....

## Friday Evening

## and

## Saturday Afternoon

## Comprising Furniture, Carpets,

## Stoves, ranges, clocks and all

## kinds of household goods.

## Everything will go to highest

## bidder; prices will cut no figure.

## Come and get your goods at

## YOUR OWN OFFER.

## A Small Deposit

## Only Required.

## Store open every day and

## goods sold for one-quarter of

## their value.

## Second Hand Furniture

## Bought for Cash or Sold

## on Commission.

## Don't miss the auction. Come

## even if you don't intend to buy.

## See what is done.

## The Place is Barrett's

## Block on Park Street.

## M. Frumkin &amp; Co.

## Old Paul's Jewel.

## Shortly before the Revolution, when the

## air was heavily charged with foreboding

## of the approaching struggle, old Major Putnam appeared to be in Boston. The major disliked the redcoats, and sometimes weighed against their arrogant superciliousness in no gentle terms. One day an officer of his majesty's regulars overheard Putnam assert that the provincial army, untried in arms as it was, would fight with the courage of trained soldiers.

## The officer resented the assertion, and after some hot words challenged the major to a duel, provided he dared to fight.

## "Dare!" shouted Putnam. "Why, at

## any moment. But I choose the weapons."

## "Name them," haughtily replied the officer.

## "Two kegs of gunpowder; the time, to-

## morrow; the distance, ten paces; the fight

## to be as follows: You to sit on one keg, I

## on the other, a slow fuse to be attached to

## each and lighted, and the one who holds

## out the longest shall be declared the winner."

## There was nothing for the officer to do

## but accept the unusual weapon, and on

## the following day at the appointed time

## and place the combatants took their seats

## upon the kegs of gunpowder. The fuses

## were lighted and began sputtering, rapidly

## ammonizing the kegs. The officer was

## deathly pale and watched the growing dan-

## ger with dilated eyes. At last he could

## not longer stand, and with a leap he left

## the keg and ran like a madman out of

## sight. When he had gone, Old Paul laugh-

## ingly kicked the burning fuse away and

## dislosed to his friends a keg of onions.

## When the master came to light, the officer

## was subjected to the laughs and gibes of

## the entire command.—Harper's Round

## Table.

## An Inconsistent Complainier.

## "It's tiresome," he remarked cynically,

## "to see people getting so excited over a circus. It's the same old thing over and over again."

## "Maybe you haven't observed closely," ventured his wife.

## "Humph! I guess I ought to know

## what I'm talking about. I've seen every

## one that ever came here since I was 6 years

## old."—Washington Star.

## WHAT TO EAT AND DRINK.

## Eat sparingly.

## Avoid heating drinks or food.

## Take mild laxatives.

## A small dose of bicarbonate of soda

## three times a day is good.

## Eat moderately of what the stomach

## craves, excepting fatty and heating foods.

## Ripe fruit in good condition is excellent

## but tainted fruit is poison.

## Don't drink too much ice cold fluids.

## Milk and virgins is the best "water drink."

## New York Journal.

## The Calcium King Gas Lamp is the

## best. Only \$1.75 at Hodges, Tel. 223-4.

## Newspaper ARCHIVE®

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

Foods One Should Eat in Summer—Making a Room Livable—Ventilating the Bedroom.

Not cold food, but food which will generate a minimum amount of heat in the body, is the proper fare during hot weather. Instinct and common experience lead us to avoid at this season foods known to be heat producing, such as pork or other fat meat and cornmeal. The properties of fat and oil which cause them to burn readily in the air make them excellent fuel in the body. Oatmeal, which contains twice and in some cases three times as large a proportion of fat as cornmeal, and four or five times as much as cracked wheat, is the least desirable of breakfast cereals for summer use. Rice has no fat, hence its value as a hot weather food.

It is not to be inferred from these facts that we need no fat in hot weather. We are likely, however, to get all that we need, if not more, in our ordinary allowance of butter, milk, cream and meat, a certain amount being mixed through even lean tissue.

The juicy fruits and vegetables abundant in summer seem intended by nature to replace in the system the water lost by excessive perspiration. For rebuilding the tissues of the body we require a constant supply of foods containing nitrogen, "flesh forming" foods, as they are commonly called. Meat is rich in this material, but is contained in larger quantities when rare than when well done. As in the case of fats, appetite guides us in this matter, making a slice of rare beef less tempting in August than in January. Fish and fowl, being less stimulating than meat, largely take its place in summer with benefit to the health of the household. Mills and eggs, peas and beans are good tissue builders, free from the undesirable qualities of meat. Where these are plenty the housekeeper need not fear that the household will suffer even if good meat should be hard to obtain.

Do not omit soup from the summer bill of fare. A slow fire is sufficient for preparing stock. The vegetables or other material to be served in it can be cooked at any time. Then over a gas or oil stove the soup may in a few minutes be made ready for the table. With a hot soup to begin with, the chief dish of the next course may well be cold meat, carefully sliced or prepared in some attractive form.

## Fan Palms and Art Work.

Beautiful wall pockets are made by weaving the slender spikes of the newly cut leaves of the fan palm into the shape desired. They are very unique, quite like the native work of the Hawaiians and south sea islanders. The hard wood stems of the leaves, when sawed off, make very artistic plaques. On them may be painted any scene, flowers, etc. The thorny edge must be left intact, and the plaque may be hung against the wall or otherwise displayed. The leaves after drying, make very attractive decorations of themselves. They may also be placed in a corner or against the wall and used as photograph holders, the cards being inserted in slits made in the leaf for the purpose. A touch of gold paint here and there adds to the effect.

## On strips of bark, torn from the trunk of the tree after the leaves have been removed, may be painted a side view of an Indian's face. The effect is peculiar, almost weird. The brown of the bark forms the complexion, the outlining of the features being done in black, with dashes of red for nostril and lips. The top of the strip is fringed out and a headress of feathers is simulated with paint. The long locks are also painted and strings of beads or the top of a gay blanket.—Emma Seckle Marshall in Globe-Democrat.

## Happy Deliverance.

"Toddlers, I'm in a terrible fix. One of the wheels of my new trap broke down last night, and there isn't time to fix it. I'll have to go to the races in that little top buggy of mine."

"What's the difference, Longlake? If you go there in a little top buggy, that'll be the fashion hereafter."—Chicago Tribune.

## Useless.

"You don't seem to take any interest in this discussion on the pronunciation of Spanish names."

"What's the use? The chances are that there won't be any Spanish names in a month or two."—Indianapolis Journal.

## No Foresight.

Lakefront—Did you notice how Dearborn's little child seems to shrink from him?

Wabash—Yes, poor fellow! You see, he named her Eulalie during the infant's visit here in 1892.—New York Journal.

## The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock; 12 cents a week; 50 cents a month; \$5 a year.  
WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning; \$1 a year in advance.  
By the  
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
C. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Mgr.  
From  
The Transcript Building, Bank Street,  
North Adams, Mass.

What sort of accommodations did Americans get at Cabanas, the miserable prison at Havana?

Sugasta is willing to step down and out provided another man can be engaged to repair the mischief he has wrought.

While the Spanish are most disgusting prevaricators as to other things we notice that they invariably execute threat to fight.

It appears from the reports from Admiral Dewey that a presidential election in the Philippines personally conducted by the insurgent leader Aguinaldo the other day, resulted in the unanimous election of Aguinaldo to the presidency.

And the very next day after the country reverently thanked the God of battles one of our shells struck a Santiago church in which was stored vast quantities of ammunition, destroying both, the report of the explosion being heard for miles.

That it is a good thing to have ships and to have them where they are wanted at the right time was proved when Cervera's flight was stopped. But then no American now objects to an increase in the navy, let it cost what it will.

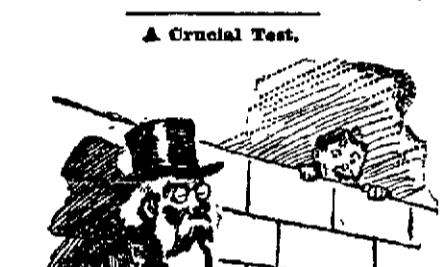
Gen. Shafter began by commendably keeping his mouth shut. Then he was indiscreet enough to say that he could take Santiago in 24 hours, when the facts were that he couldn't. After a week of losses and inaction we find Shafter saying, "I shall not be surprised if we have Santiago in three days." It may be so; but the general ought not to proclaim his opinion. The wise commander makes his plans, fights his battles and reports afterward. If things go wrong he is not confronted with his own previous boasting claims, and the credit of both general and army stands higher. We do not recall that Gen. Grant was prone to tell what would happen. The most he would say is, "We'll fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

**Pleasing the Public.**  
Great Editor's Wife (laying down a copy of his Sunday edition)—Why do you print such a lot of trash?

Great Editor—My dear, I do not print a paper to please cultured readers like you and I. I try to please the general public.

Bridget (in the kitchen)—Any good readin in th' master's newspaper th' day, Mary?

Mary (chief dishwasher)—No, Biddy, nawthin but trash.—New York Weekly.

**A Crucial Test.**  


Chimmy (hoarsely)—And now de mysty of whedder dat ole guy is truly blind or not is abont ter be unraveled.—New York Journal.

**Up to Date.**  
"Here, sir," exclaimed the little man in the gray suit, "I want to show you the latest war atlas."

"Too late," grinned the man at the desk. "I bought one last week."

The little man laughed in turn. "That's not the latest," he said. "Ours is strictly up to date."

"You don't mean to say," cried the man at the desk, "that your atlas is any more correct than the one I bought a week ago?"

"Certainly I do," said the little man. "Our atlas shows the exact changes in the coast topography after the Vesuvius ceased firing."

He sold a copy.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Always the Way.**  
Aunt Harriet—For mercy's sake, where have you and Mr. Sweetser been all the afternoon?

Miss Knice—Oh, we have only been hunting for four leaved clover. We have had such a lovely time.

Aunt Harriet—And how many four leaved clovers did you find?

Miss Knice—Why, come to think of it, we didn't find any, did we, Charley?

—Boston Transcript.

**Luck.**  
"You had fine luck today, Sam," said the fisherman's wife as he came in.

"The worst luck I ever had," was the smirky reply.

"Why, Sam, look at the great string of fish."

"That's just it. There wasn't a city chap with a pretty rod on the pier that I could sell 'em to."—Yonkers Statesman.

**Blind, but Patriotic.**  
"Why has that blind beggar shifted his position? I wonder? He stood at one place for nearly seven years, until about a week ago, when I noticed that he had moved about half a block down this way."

"Yes, he had to do it. He couldn't read the war bulletins from where he stood before."—Cleveland Leader.

**War Took Second Place.**  
A colored "colonel" who had been trying to get up a regiment in the rural districts, reported as follows: "No, sir, it's no use tryin'! I wuz das aboot ter succeed in gettin' men enough ter jine when de watermillin' season come 'long en broke up de business!"

We ought to treat Spanish prisoners humanely give them good shelter and good food, but are we not overdoing it?

## OUR NEW YORK LETTER

## SOME FROZEN TRUTH ABOUT OUR LACK OF SMOKELESS POWDER.

"Somebody" Has Blundered Frightfully In Sticking to Old Fashioned Explosives, and "Somebody" Is Likely to Keep a Disagreeable Reward.

NEW YORK, July 14.—[Special.]—The papers are printing a whole lot about the lack of smokeless powder for our guns by sea and land," said a man who is thoroughly familiar with the progress of improvement in explosives, ordnance and projectiles this morning, "and some of it is not exactly complimentary. Were we not in the midst of a war, when our weaknesses should by no means be exposed, I should be glad, as an American citizen who loves his country, to have this matter fully ventilated.

"Even as it is, the stirring up now apparently sure to come may do no harm, since the world already knows that we are behind the age with our explosives and has learned that our gunners can do better work with old time smoke producing brown powder, inferior though it be, than most gunners can with the latest and best. In the circumstances, then, I am willing to permit the publication of a few bits of frozen truth about Uncle Sam's failure to have plenty of modern explosives on hand, on condition, however, that no names be used for the present.

"Among the excuses given for our lack of smokeless powder, we suddenly found our selves confronted with war a few weeks ago with only obsolete explosives available, except in small quantities, and so forced to use powder the firing of which produces a smudge that decreases the effectiveness of our gunners by at least one-third. I reproduce this statement some news, for our editors have allowed themselves to go so far as to declare the present situation due to neglect and incompetence."

**American Smokeless Powder the Best.**

"Listen now to what I have to say, and you will agree with me that 'neglect and incompetence' are mild adjectives to apply to the conduct of the officials personally to blame for our lack of smokeless powder."

"Some years ago—at just about the time smokeless powder was first successfully manufactured abroad, in fact—an American ordnance inventor discovered that he had produced a gun which could not be burst by all the black or brown prismatic powder he could crowd into the piece from breech to muzzle, and that unless he could get more powerful explosive—not dynamite or gun cotton or any other nitroglycerine compound—it would be impossible to give his gun a thorough test. He tried to procure a quantity of smokeless powder from the other side of the Atlantic, but failed and in desperation set about the compounding of a powder himself that should meet his requirements.

"In due time success rewarded his efforts. After following many formulas resulting wholly or partially in failure he found one from which a powder was made that proved several times more powerful than any other of which he had knowledge, while at the same time its explosion produced virtually no smoke—less, indeed, than 'cordite,' the smokeless powder of Great Britain, or 'molini,' the smokeless powder of France."

"After he had tested the new powder in every conceivable way the inventor made known his discovery to the government and afforded its authorities every facility for carrying on exhaustive tests. Moreover, he offered the formula itself to Uncle Sam on exceedingly advantageous terms.

No Civilian Need Apply.

"Well, the government took samples of the powder and made the tests, which, by the way, resulted in demonstrating, among other things, that many of our present guns on shore and shipboard could not possibly stand a large number of maximum charge firings with the new explosive used. That was the last the inventor heard about it for a long, long time.

"In the course of some months, however, he was informed that his powder was very nice indeed—it was rather better, in fact, than any foreign powder yet tested in the United States; still it was not altogether free from faults. Its smell when burned was unpleasant; it produced great heat, which might disable the guns after many quickly fired consecutive shots, and so on. Besides some officers connected with the navy—I think it was the navy, though it may have been the army—were hard at work as smokeless powder inventors, and, as neither war nor rumors of war were then in sight, there would be no trouble about finishing the experiments and making all the smokeless powder that could possibly be needed long before the need could materialize. And of course the inventor's offer of his formula was declined on any terms, with thanks, to be sure, but firmly and finally. Uncle Sam was to be allowed to use no powder not invented by a member of either the naval or the military service.

"In the meantime the French government had heard about the new American smokeless powder and sent to this country for something like half a ton of the compound, which the inventor shipped promptly. Some time later word was conveyed to him that the powder had behaved magnificently while under test—so magnificently, indeed, that an intimation, unofficial, but still trustworthy, was made that France would like to know on what terms the formula would be turned over to its government. The inventor declined to name any terms whatsoever, and from that day to this only just enough of his powder has been manufactured to carry on his experiments in gunnery.

Who Is to Blame?

"I do not wish to have your readers attribute the failure of the United States government to take up this or some other smokeless powder to the present administration, nor yet to the Cleveland administration, though all the circumstances of which I have told you occurred in 1894-5, since that administration is not to blame any more than the one now in power.

"But the blame must rest somewhere, and the persons upon whom it ought to fall should be known to the people at large. I should not like to stand in their shoes when the information is given out, for it is likely to be made exceedingly warm for them. Just now Americans are more sensitive about their army and navy than ever before, and their wrath toward any one who has done ought to impair the efficiency of either service is likely to be fierce and implacable."

DEETER MARSHALL.

**Test of Patriotism.**

"An army nurse has to be at least 25 years old!"

The brave girl quailed.

"They must think we're dead anxious to be nurses!" she exclaimed, much perturbed.—Detroit Journal.

**An Adhesive Friend.**

"When I go to see Dorothy, I never get away from her."

"Well, Maud, why don't you have her visit you?"

"Then she never goes home."—Chicago Record.

## PEOPLE OF THE DAY.

The work of the Vesuvius at Santiago demonstrated that the supporters of the dynamite battery as an engine of warfare were not claiming too much. The success of the trial at Santiago was due in some measure to the knowledge and skill of John Gardner Quinby, who fired the guns. He is senior lieutenant and

ordnance officer on the dynamite cruiser and is thoroughly master of the position. Lieutenant Quinby is an expert on high explosives.

"Mr. Disraeli is a great satirist," was the somewhat original way in which Mr. Gladstone once referred to the Conservative leader's powers of sarcasm.

Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, has accepted an invitation to deliver a brief course of lectures on journalism before the students of Cornell university in the spring of 1899.

H. McQuiston of Cincinnati has a small brass plate that was used to number one of the beams of the Maine. It is No. 41 and was just over the hammock of a Cincinnati boy killed in the explosion.

Miss Betham-Edwards in her "Reminiscences" says of Browning, "It is difficult to believe that the hero of the 'Sonnets From the Portuguese' and this elderly flirt and chatterer of nonsense could be one and the same person."

Ernest Terah Hooley, the great English speculator and promoter who recently failed for \$65,000,000 and whose career in some respects has been more remarkable than that of Barney Barnato, once made \$10,000,000 in three days.

Lord Rothschild, it is said, follows the Chinese plan of paying his physician only so long as his lordship is in good health. Sir William Broadbent, the physician, receives \$5,000 per year if his patient's health is good throughout the period.

Commodore Schley should have great quantities of blood relations if death has not made great inroads on their number. He is one of 18 children, and two brothers of his father each have had 13 children, nor has any ill luck come from the number.

\*E. H. Chase & Co.'s pure, barely malt whiskey is recommended by physicians for household and medicinal uses. M. M. Welch & Co. and all druggists.

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State Street.

Between Richmond and Mansion House.

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Mr. Williams' Indian File Ointment will cure Blindness and Itching.

It is a powerful ointment.



## READSBORO.

Mrs. A. W. Harrington left for Springfield Saturday.

Frank Reed is visiting his sister, Mrs. Ed. Stevens, of Springfield, Mass.

A. C. Miles has been working for Charles Ayer in the store. Mr. Ayer and Bemis have been having this week on the Ayer farm.

Mrs. Frank Wolcott has gone to the Greenfield hospital.

Mrs. Fred Wellman was called to Greenfield last Friday by an accident to her daughter, Mrs. Grover, who stepped off an electric car while it was in motion. She was thrown and badly hurt.

Henry Atherton has returned from his visit at Essex Junction.

Mrs. Ray Edwards has gone to Lake Pleasant to spend the summer.

G. A. Boyd was called to Orange Friday by an accident to his brother, Frank Boyd, who is well known here. He was thrown from a load of lumber, injuring his spine and completely paralyzing his lower limbs. He died from the effects Friday night.

Mrs. Hattie Boyd is visiting at G. A. Boyd's.

Work was commenced on the creamery last week, and is well along.

Gusse Jones of Sandy Hill, N. Y., is visiting his brother, Orrie.

Henry Blanchard has moved into one of John Pazzato's tenements.

John Pazzato was in town Tuesday.

Fred Wellman has bought the J. T. Carrier place on Stowe street.

Rev. William Spencer of North Adams occupied the pulpit at the Baptist church Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Putnam was in town Sunday.

Mrs. Dora Douglass of North Adams, visited friends and relatives in town for the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner of North Adams, visited at F. Crozier's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher, Miss F. D. Preston, Dr. Shorrock and wife and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Anable of North Adams, and Wm. T. Crossman of San Francisco, Cal., were at the Goodell House Sunday.

Mrs. Eugene Franchere, son and mother Mrs. J. Birch of North Adams are stopping at the Goodell House.

Mrs. O. T. Negus of Millers Falls, formerly of this place is visiting Mrs. Ada Houghton.

Mrs. Ellen Bougie is working at G. M. Smith's.

Maj. A. B. Valentine and Capt. R. J. Coffey of Bennington were in town Saturday and Sunday.

John Moreau is visiting relatives in Holyoke.

Mrs. Sarah S. Smith of Marsden, Turkey, with Master Wallace, has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. David Carrier of Readsboro Falls. She will sell for home the last of the month where she will have the management of 50 boys of the age of 12 to 15.

Mrs. F. G. Dayton is working at the Record office.

Miss B. F. Pulsifer and Mrs. Arthur Anable of North Adams are stopping at the Goodell House.

## WOODFORD.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Easton of Jacksonville, have visited at C. C. Easton's.

G. W. Wood has been on a business trip out of town.

The hotels have been favored with quite a number of guests the past week.

Wm. Shedd of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., has visited in town.

Mr. Campbell of Bennington has rented Elmer Gleason's residence for two months.

Editor Livingston of the Bennington Reformer is now occupying his Ferndale cottage.

Lizzie Dinnidie is at North Adams living with her aunt, Josie Gleason.

Wm. R. Cutler is doing quite a business getting flag poles.

Adelbert Temple is recovering from the grip and a fever.

Mrs. Mary Smith of North Adams is visiting her granddaughter, Miss Alice Hagar.

Monday morning there was a light frost and the weather was cool for a day or two, followed by a northeast storm.

Mrs. Robert Moony and children of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., are visiting at Geo. Frasier's.

Smith A. Mason is visiting his wife at Adams.

Mrs. Harry Harbour has been confined to the house by severe cold and neuralgia.

Arthur Knapp has visited his brother Myron at South Shaftsbury.

The Bickford brothers, Orland and Myron, of Greenfield, have been in town on their wheels and called upon relatives.

Walter Wood and Arthur Grover of Athol are visiting relatives.

S. J. Bennett fell from a load of boxes he was drawing to Bennington and was hurt. His horses were frightened at a railroad crossing.

Miss Lura Harbour is at home from the high school in Winona, for a vacation.

Harley Bowles and Miss Lena Harbour were married at Hoosick Falls, July 4 by Rev. E. W. Webster, pastor of the First Baptist church. The bride was gowned in blue serge, trimmed with white silk and lace, and a white hat to match. On their return the happy couple gave a reception at the Summit house, the home of the groom, and a sumptuous repast was enjoyed. All extend congratulations.

C. W. Peterson, a Bennington tailor was one of a party at Little pond who came near being shot while dressing trout in the brush. One of the other fellows thought he was a bear and had taken aim with his rifle when Peterson raised up.

The electric cars are running in Woodford through to Glastenbury and business bids fair to be good the rest of the summer.

Mrs. Park, our pastor, explained the traits of the Hindoo in a discourse at the Ferndale church. Mrs. Park has been a missionary there. She says the women in India are called "things" and used as such. Mrs. Robert Mallory was on the stage dressed in Hindoo costume.

The "city" school exhibition was given last Saturday evening. The 27 pupils acquitted themselves in a fine manner. Miss Anna Park of Bennington was present and gave an interesting 10-minute talk on her experience in teaching at Washington, D. C., just after the civil war. The pastor, Mrs. Wm. P. Park gave a description of schools in India, where the alphabet comprised five hundred letters, and many of the school houses have mud floors and no seats or desks. "The Euchuan Beg," a declamation spoken by Roger A. Powers of Brockton was finely rendered. The "David and Goliath" dialogue was given by S. M. Bowles and Mr. Powers, with a full armament of sword, spear and shield for the former, and five smooth stones for the latter, although, to make the play come out right, Bowles was slain.

Rev. W. D. Potter of Shelburne Falls preached last Sunday in the Universalist church at Putney. He broke into a baker's shop and, finding only 82 cents as plunder, took a single bite of every pie and cake in the place, thus rendering them unusable.

Whatever the nature of Jack Vereker's business at Rostrevor, it was not finished quite so soon as Dick appeared to think it would be, for two weeks passed and he was still at the quiet seaside resort. Mrs. Joyce was hospitality itself, constantly inviting the two brothers to luncheon and dinner at the little hotel, where she had

and fell 230 lbs. strong, on the stage!

The entertainment concluded with a play entitled "A school play" in which all the children took part, with Miss Mildred Gleason as teacher, and then all joined in singing "America," each one waving a flag. Mrs. Park presided at the organ. There was a large audience. The entertainment was under the management of S. M. Bowles, and was pronounced a grand success.

Clarence Cutler was in Wilmington last week and until Monday of this week, on business.

## STAMFORD.

Rev. F. O. Wlans went to Saratoga Monday to attend the convention of the second general conference. He is one of 10 members of the Troy Conference glee club, which holds its convention under the auspices of the Epworth league. Mr. Wlans expects to be away for several days and the Salvation army from North Adams will take charge of the services next Sunday both morning and evening.

Jessie Foster is visiting in Albany. Mary McNeil is stopping with her aunt, Mrs. Fred Foster.

R. J. Sanford and wife went to Heartwellville Sunday.

The Baptist prayer meeting was held at the home of Willis Lesure last week and will be at Harvey Fuller's this week.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Baptist church will meet Friday afternoon at Mrs. Willis Lesure's to reorganize.

Henry Camp of Heath visited his sister, Florence, Sunday.

Rufus Brown of Jacksonville was the guest of A. B. Sanford Sunday night, being on his way to Chicago as a delegate of the Y. M. C. A. from North Adams to Jacksonville.

Mrs. A. H. Fuller recently entered her Sunday school class, which consists of 11 boys and girls. All had a very happy time.

Some of our farmers are through having and report an extra crop of hay.

Mr. and Mrs. Obed Hall are taking a carriage drive through Wilmington, Halifax and several other towns, expecting to be away for several days.

The Epworth league gave a popular social Tuesday evening in the church parlors.

The M. E. Ladies' Aid society met at the parsonage Tuesday afternoon.

Myron Brown is doing the work on G. A. Clough's new tenement house.

Those who attended the Dalton convention last week were Mrs. F. O. Wlans, Mrs. A. B. Dunn, Mrs. H. W. Frame, Miss Bertha Estes and Herman Fuller.

Miss Mary L. Sanford, teacher in Perkins institute, South Boston, is home for an indefinite period.

A minstrel show and dance were held at the town hall July 6, about 12 couples being present.

Mrs. George Estes entertained friends on July 4. Mrs. John Tudor also had several guests from Bennington.

Miss Edith Bishop has closed her school in Readsboro and is now visiting at George Bishop's.

## SAVOY.

Rev. Mr. Watson preached a very interesting sermon at the Union church on Sunday last. It was a thanksgiving sermon for the naval victories won in the present war. The church was very prettily decorated for the occasion.

Mrs. George Bourne closed a very successful term of school at New Haven on July 3. Mrs. Bourne has taught

Rev. Mr. Barber of South Savoy has a daughter, born July 7.

Miss Emma Vourn of Worcester is visiting her father and brother in this place.

A. W. Burnett took a trip to Wilmington last week.

Miss Mary Tubbs of Windsor was married to Willie Haskins of this town July 5. They have been stopping for a short time at the home of her sister, Mrs. Herbert Stone.

George H. Sherman of Nyack, N. Y., and C. A. Sherman of Adams visited their sisters, Mrs. Emily Cain and Miss Elizabeth Sherman on Sunday.

Mrs. Horace Polly and daughter, Miss Lizzie, and son, George Joslyn, of Pittsfield are spending a few days with friends in this town.

Miss Flora Harris attended a ball at Cummington the evening of July 4.

Miss Idelia Ford is at work for Mrs. Carter at South Savoy.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer McCulloch, Charles Grover and Miss Lela Blanchard took a carriage drive on July 4 to Windsor Jams.

Miss Fannie Burnett has closed her school at South Savoy and is at home for a few weeks' vacation.

Miss Nellie Meacham celebrated her 19th birthday on July 4 by giving a party to her friends.

Fred Harris and family of Charlemont spent July 4 with Mrs. Harris' father, Joel Meacham.

A. J. McCulloch's family are entertaining guests from North Adams.

## WILMINGTON.

Miss Faith Kidder is expected home on Friday.

There was a lawn party at the residence of G. E. Haynes last Friday evening. Ice cream and cake were served, the speaking and singing was very good, and a very pleasant time was had by all present. Albert J. Buell gave a cornet solo accompanied at the organ by Rev. F. S. Walker, at the close of the exercises. Mr. Walker and Miss Rosa Haynes gave two selections on the mandolin and organ.

The former sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," the company joining in the chorus.

Mr. D. A. Buell received a dispatch on Friday saying that her brother, Frank Boyd, formerly of this town but late of Orange, had been thrown from a load of lumber, hurting his spine and was not expected to live. Later word was received that he was dead. Mrs. Buell went to Orange on Monday and attended the funeral, returning on Tuesday.

Miss May Averill and her niece, a Miss for her home in Winsted, Ct., last Friday.

Mrs. Emerson Moore of Bennington is visiting friends and relatives in town.

Mrs. Nellie Spencer is confined to her bed with a severe cold.

Mrs. B. L. Switzer and child of Putney arrived on Monday for a two weeks' visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Dennis.

Miss Florence C. Pike returned to her home here on Monday, accompanied by Miss Evans, who is visiting here for a short time.

Rev. W. D. Potter of Shelburne Falls preached last Sunday in the Universalist church at Putney. He broke into a baker's shop and, finding only 82 cents as plunder, took a single bite of every pie and cake in the place, thus rendering them unusable.

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business at Rostrevor, it was not finished quite so soon as Dick appeared to think it would be, for two weeks passed and he was still at the quiet seaside resort. Mrs. Joyce was hospitality itself, constantly inviting the two brothers to luncheon and dinner at the little hotel, where she had

## MY PIPE.

When earth and air with snow are white  
We oft set home at night—

What comfort 'tis, what sweet delight,  
To light my pipe and smoke and smoke!

When politicians eloquent  
Who hate the nation's president  
Gesticulate and rant and croak,  
I waste no words in argument,  
But light my pipe and smoke and smoke.

When Stupid comes to visit me  
And is as dull as dull can be,  
Successfully my yawn to cloak,  
The ho may not my absence see,  
I light my pipe and smoke and smoke.

When icy is the outdoor air,  
Then frost like icy chair  
And properly the the stoak,  
Then yielding to the comfort rare,  
I light my pipe and smoke and smoke.

When snug I'm in my ingle nook,  
No thoughts of trouble do I brook.  
I watch the brightly burning coke  
Or low myself in some rare book  
Or just puff and puff and smoke and smoke.

—William G. Kemper in Chicago Record.

## THE WRONG MAN.

An exclamation—a horrified scream—and Nellie Joyce started back with a bright blush, wishing that the earth would swallow her up then and there, while before her, like a culprit, stood an astonished young man.

"Good heavens! I thought"—And then Nellie stopped short, suddenly realizing how impossible it was to explain that stranger it was for another man these kisses had been intended.

"I am the wrong man, I perceive. You have mistaken me probably for my brother," he remarked, with a gravity that was highly commendable under the circumstances, and thinking in his own mind what a lucky fellow was Dick.

Nellie made a frantic effort to recover her lost dignity, but merely succeeded in appearing what she was—a horribly embarrassed little girl.

"You—you should have stopped me in time"—she began, reproach peeping from her violet eyes, and then she tried to glare at the wretch, as she saw that his gray eyes were twinkling.

"I apologize, but you see you took me by surprise—and when I realized that I was the victim of a blunder, it was too late. The—the mischief had already been done."

"It was not your fault," she murmured, while despite the pain of the awakening there thrilled through her the exquisite delight of loving and being loved, "but take me home now to granville, and do as I shall try to do—forget."

"It is the second time you have told me to do so—then as now, I am the wrong man—it is the fate in the life of some."

"Life itself is wrong, I think," she cried, struggling for a moment against temptation to be true to her heart at all costs; "but there—let us go home, I am tired."

"Have you heard the latest?" exclaimed Nellie to another six months later.

"You know the firm of Vereker & Co. Well, it turns out that one of the nephews of the head of the firm—Dick Vereker—

# THE STAR OF EMPIRE

## Is Territorial Extension to Be the Policy of the United States Government?

### The Arguments For and Against. Several Important Questions Raised by the Hispano-American War.

BY CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.

(Copyright, 1898.)

A generous and genuine shedding of tears over the woes of outraged Cuba has been followed by suggestions of a possible imperial destiny. This does not necessarily mean that the people of the United States are fickle minded. It may be held to show that they are too honest to assume that there is virtue in mere sympathy, too practical to make a sweet indulgence of grief, and are resolved to wipe out the prime cause of their distress once for all. In other words, successive shocks of emotion breed a fierce whirlwind of indignation.

Spain as the viceroy of divinity has grievously sinned. The edict has been spoken—Spain must go. After that, what? Reversing the old adage, the nation, almost as one voice, cries: "The evil cannot be endured. It must be cured." Who shall be the doctor? By the action of laws as natural as those compelling water to run down hill the minds of many practical and conscientious statesmen leap forward to the conception that the process of cure involves on our part an extension of empire, political if not territorial, perhaps both territorial and political. It will not do to say in decrying the so-called imperial movement that its adherents have just made the discovery of virtue, hence display the excitable zeal of novices. Nor can it be said that the questioners of an imperial policy are unable to appreciate the beauty of goodness. Both classes are honest, the one finding an outlet for surcharged force in giant

perity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?" They point out that two-thirds of our present territory has been acquired since Washington's time from foreign governments and that without consulting the people occupying the soil annexed, except in the case of Texas.

Washington's farewell address also contained much upon the European question, which has had little bearing upon our affairs until this time. In one place he said: "There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard."

His suggestion as to a European policy was introduced and closed by two significant declarations which throw light

England's military occupation of Egypt, although always declared to be of a temporary nature, is involved in the question of annexation, has been fraught with the highest benefit to the Egyptian people. Our occupation of the Philippines should to some extent at least be regarded as a merciful service in the land of the Nile. President McKinley in good conscience, both in his message to congress and in his ultimatum to Spain, must have had that the purpose of the United States toward Cuba was to secure the establishment of just, responsible and modern administration. Now that it has fallen to our providence to decide the fate of Spain and of the Philippines, as well as out of the West Indies, President McKinley will undoubtedly take the true position that it is our duty to provide a government of administration for the natives and a wholly unwarmed fit-ism for the world's commerce in the Philippines.

We need not trouble the mind with either the political or the practical aspects of the relation of this military occupation of the Philippines to our constitutional system. It will not hurt the constitution of the United States in the smallest degree if we shall enter without hesitation upon the duty of improving the condition of the Philippines. As for making those islands a part of our national domain and with all the rights that have been added to the United States, that is a very different affair. If the question of annexing the Philippines were one which had to be answered in the negative, there is a no, there could be only one answer and that a most emphatic negative. But the question does not require immediate answer. The present policy of the United States is to be carried out upon military occupation. That of necessity must mean throughout the Philippines an American administration to succeed the administration now carried on under the Spanish governor general who is at once a civil and a military authority.

With all forms of annexation the New York Evening Post takes issue in the strongest terms. In an editorial of June 16 it says:

Hawaiian annexation is now admitted by both its friends and foes to be but a letting out of the waters. If we take Hawaii, we take the Philippines. Once hoisted over those on our flag, it is then to fly over the islands, and of course the name of the Ladrones (copper islands) will impel us to take them next. That may content us for a time, as far as the Pacific is concerned, but in the Atlantic, as Mr. Doliver frank avows in the Atlantic, we are to seize and keep Porto Rico and Cuba, and it will be strange indeed if that badly governed and invading island lying between the two, the Dominican Republic, does not follow them under our flag, as a writer in *The Contemporary* asserts that it will. Those, then, are the present

in going forward in the path of conquest—plans that we shall have to set all our energies in favor of fronton and self-government. "The American people," said Mr. Doliver, "will take care of the Philippine Islands of Porto Rico and of Cuba, and will do all in their power to sympathize and anxiety for their welfare." There is the great recantation of American patriotism. In lieu of self governing communities of fronton, there is a government of fronton over 10,000,000 of those whom we must "take care of," and their views and wishes we do not for a moment propose to consider. It is well to be fully frank in our own lack, with a cool waving away of consequences and with a reckless disregard of experience which together make up, as Mr. Gladstone said, an administration as any that existed in the middle ages.

The New York Sun fares the difficulties of conquest and its sequel in the usual virile manner and says that the question of the hour is not one of future government. "The present duty of the country," it concludes, "is to put a stop once and for all to a state of affairs which became intolerable long ago. It will be time enough to consider methods of administration under our government when the first plain steps have been taken. The maxim, 'Never cross a bridge till you come to it,' is distinctly American. It is useless to kick against the pricks. The things that are being swept away are bound to go. They had outlined their usefulness, if they ever had any. It will be the duty of the United States to furnish something which shall be a safe and lasting substitute for what has been

ed lands is conceded, and that at once involves "foreign entanglements." In the eyes of all outsiders the protector is responsible. The logical outcome of this position is foreshadowed by Mr. Richard Olney in his paper upon the "International Isolation of the United States." While not arguing upon the specific case in hand, his thoughts are very applicable at this time. Mr. Olney compares the nation in Washington to a pioneer settler "with roof to build over his head and a patch of ground to cultivate and wife and children to provide for and secure against savage beasts and still more savage men. The nation of today," he says, "is like a modern millionaire, who can give nine-tenths of all he possesses to the poor and not miss a single comfort or luxury of life. It behoves the nation," he continues, "to recognize the changed conditions and to realize its great place among the powers of the earth. It behoves it to accept the commanding position belonging to it, with all its advantages on the one hand and all its burdens on the other. It is not enough for it to vaunt its greatness and superiority and call upon the rest of the world to admire and be duly impressed."

The mission of this country, if it has, is not merely to pose, but to act, and, while always governing itself by the rules of prudence and common sense and making its own special inter-

## Rank In the Army and Navy.

The rudimentary principles of military rank are known to most well informed people. They are aware that a colonel commands a regiment; a brigadier general, several regiments, or a brigade; a major general, several brigades, or a division; a lieutenant general, several divisions, or a corps, and a general, strictly speaking, an army, though the United States has had many armies, but only a few full generals.

Naval rank is not so generally understood by the mass of people, though the main principle is the same. It will be of considerable assistance to remember that military and naval rank corresponds in this way:

Admiral (when the office is created)

Vice admiral (when the office is created)

Rear admiral to major general.

Commodore to brigadier general.

Captain to colonel.

Commander to lieutenant colonel.

Lieutenant commander to major.

Lieutenant to captain.

Lieutenant, junior grade, to first lieutenant.

Ension to second lieutenant.

Considering only the two highest grades now actually held the number of officers in each since 1882 until Dewey's promotion for his victory at Manila has been six rear admirals and ten commodores. The present rear admirals in order of seniority are:

Joseph N. Miller, commanding Pacific station, retires Nov. 22, 1898.

Montgomery Sicard, president of the board of strategy, retires Sept. 20, 1898.

Edmund O. Matthews, president of the examining and retiring board, retires Oct. 24, 1898.

Charles S. Norton, commanding Washington navy yard, retires Aug. 10, 1898.

Francis M. Bunker, commanding Brooklyn navy yard, retires Dec. 25, 1898.

Officers of the navy may be retired on their own application after 40 years' service, and those above the rank of lieutenant commander must retire upon their reaching the age of 62. All officers are naturally retired at any age for physical or mental disability. The pay of retired naval officers is three-quarters of sea pay of the rank they held at the time of retirement. At sea a rear admiral receives \$6,000 a year, on shore duty \$5,000 and on leave or waiting orders \$4,000. Commodores are paid \$1,000 less in all three lines of employment.

Retired officers of the navy cannot be assigned to active duty except in time of war, and the purpose of the administration so far has been not to assign retired officers in the army or navy to field or sea duty, but to let these posts of danger be held by those still on the active list. Of course such work as the command of the mosquito fleet along the coast is excepted. This has been given to Admiral Erben, who was retired four years ago.

Until the second year of the civil war the highest rank was that of captain, though generally the title of commodore was given to a flag officer who commanded a squadron. In 1863 the rank of rear admiral was created by congress, and to this grade were appointed Farragut and three other active captains and about a dozen retired captains. In 1864, for his capture of Mobile and subsequent successes, Farragut was appointed to the newly created rank of vice admiral, and later D. D. Porter and Stephen C. Rowan were given the same rank.

After the war ended congress went a step further and made the grade of admiral and to this grade promoted Farragut and Porter. There was a special provision of the laws creating admirals and vice admirals which caused the grades to die with the men holding them. When Porter and Farragut vacated their commissions as vice to accept the higher office, it left Rowan the only holder of the second place, and upon his death in 1880 the office lapsed. Farragut died in 1870, leaving Porter sole possessor of the commission of full admiral, and upon his death in 1891 both grades were vacated until congress shall revive them perhaps for the heroes of this war.

### As to Spies.

From time immemorial among all nations it has been prescribed that the punishment of the spy shall be death. A Spanish spy caught by either our civil or military authorities would be court martialed and put to death by hanging, as that method of killing is considered the most ignominious. According to military ethics, "shooting is too good for a spy."

The laws of war make no discrimination on account of the sex of a spy or traitor, a woman being just as liable to hanging as a man.

An interesting provision of the law governing warfare is that a successful spy is not subject to punishment if captured after having safely returned to his own forces and given his information. He may, however, be held as a dangerous prisoner of war, but, technically speaking, he ceases to be a spy as soon as he has dispatched his information, and nations have agreed not to punish spies unless he is caught in the very act of spying or carrying fresh news. The laws of this country provide that if a citizen obtains information even in a legitimate manner and betrays it to the enemy he shall be hanged whether he is a military or civil officer or a private citizen.

A soldier in his prescribed uniform reconnoitering or scouting in an enemy's territory cannot be treated as a spy, for the latter is essentially one who is seeking information while in disguise or under false pretenses. Some European officers have endeavored to include military balloonists in the category of spies, but it is now agreed among nations that they be exempt from such class, since they perform legitimate military duties. While guerrillas are not looked upon as spies they suffer the fate of a spy when caught, as do all ununiformed persons caught obstructing transportation or committing other depredations within the enemy's country.

All spies are volunteers, for the law forbids that an officer should ever command any one who would him to do this work against his will or punish him for refusing.

### Theodore Roosevelt's Nerve.

When Theodore Roosevelt, who learned to ride bronchos in the west, mounted one of the animals for the first time, a lot of people gathered about to see the "tenderfoot" dismounted. Sure enough, Mr. Roosevelt went off at the first jump and fell heavily. To the surprise of all, he insisted on trying it again, however, and this time stood until the animal was conquered. Then when he dismounted he promptly fainted.

It was found that his fall had broken one of his ribs.

### A Scarcity of Chaplains.

It is stated that there are 80 military chaplains in the country and that 50 of them are without chaplains. A committee of ministers has put this matter before the secretary of war in the hope that it will receive immediate attention.



RED CROSS MEN UNDER FIRE CARRYING A WOUNDED OFFICER FROM THE FIELD BEFORE SANTIAGO.

strides of progress, the other piling up strength by the calmer methods of conservatism.

Ways and means lie invitingly in the pathway of the party of progress, and objections and difficulties create a formidable bulwark around the camp of the conservatives. Beyond the horizons of both parties as now outlined stands the great body of the people. Their attitude with respect to the principles involved in the solution of this new problem is all important. In a democracy the motto "Vox populi, vox Dei," is not lifted up for ornament, but for use. It means something—means that the people are the final diplomats.

For generations the stock phrase of eulogizing our political system has been that "it is the best government under the sun." Even so calm and unemotional a man as General Grant opened his report of the battle of Shiloh by setting forth that idea. Constant reiteration has done its work, and nowhere outside of a socialist convention in the contrary proposition ever entertained. Up to a few months ago he who would have been a rash adviser who would have suggested that the nation go outside its borders to extend the benefits of its system of government. Can it the hand of fate, the mendacity of Spain or the ruling of Divine Providence—it is one and the same in effect—a bold step has been taken, one which the progressives say cannot be retraced without confessing of weakness which strike at the root of our national pride. The resolution at the Panmunion hall meeting protesting against the imperial movement meets this very issue without evasion. It says:

Resolved, That our first duty is to cure the evils in our own country—the disturbed and discontented, our unbusinesslike use of taxation, the basing of influence of money on office, as spoils—and when we have done this, to disavow the right of any nation within our own borders like the colored race in the south and the Indians in the west, and that we can govern great empires like Spain, Philadelphia and Chicago it will be time to consider the question of a world empire. We can wisely invite distant peoples of all a race and language and of creeds unlike our own either to become our subjects or to become our friends, our fellow citizens and to take part in governing us.

In the course of its deliberations the convention cited the wise policy of nonintervention which Washington preached and which until now we have observed.

To the Washington policy no long reverence by all classes as an emanation of genius the extempore make answer that the situation has changed since he spoke the words, "Why, by interweaving our destiny with any part of Europe, entangle our peace and pros-

perity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?" They point out that two-thirds of our present territory has been acquired since Washington's time from foreign governments and that without consulting the people occupying the soil annexed, except in the case of Texas.

Washington's farewell address also contained much upon the European question, which has had little bearing upon our affairs until this time. In one place he said: "There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard."

His suggestion as to a European policy was introduced and closed by two significant declarations which throw light

upon the pregnant sentence so often cited. After discussing the separate and distinct interests of Europe and America he said: "If we remain one people, under our efficient government the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we take such attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel."

As if in answer to his own question about European entanglements, he declared before dismissing the subject, "Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies."

Extentionists do not fail to draw an up to date conclusion from the promises set forth by Washington and to declare that neither as a belligerent nor neutral can this repulsive exert influence without footholds beyond the seas. They point out that the position of isolation so long maintained has left us without diplomatic training adequate for the crises already forced upon us and that in order to claim the respect and privileges due to our historical and commercial greatness we should accept the responsibilities which belong to power and take our place among the family of nations. Mr. Olney says bluntly that it is time to quit posing and proceed to acting. How and in what direction we shall act has been in a measure decided by Spain. Grave responsibilities have already been assumed, and the situation amply justifies the alarm in certain directions.

Those who take the ground that we should go the whole length and strip Spain of her colonies say that it will be easy to discuss plans for governing our acquisitions when we have them to deal with. Their confidence that all will come out for the best is founded, they assert, upon past experience in that line.

There should be no haste whatever on our part to disavow the intention to hold the Philippines for all time. We are engaged in open warfare with Spain and are under an obligation to the results of the war with the European powers.

modest limits of what is variously called the "imperial policy," "commercial expansion" and "colonial aggrandizement." We are urged to enter upon largely by arguments drawn from the experience of England. Great Britain has colonies, an empire, wealth and power. Ours, if we would be rich and powerful, must, we too, have colonial possessions. There are many ways of replying to this reasoning. Perhaps as good a way as any is to cite what England has done for us, and what we have done for England as the source of England's power. A private letter of Disraeli's has lately come to light in which he spoke of the colonies of England about 1850, when Lord Salisbury only a few weeks ago warned that the strength of England was already dangerously taxed by her foreign colonies.

Mr. Chester, long editor of the London Times, declared of the colonies, "They are not feeders, but suckers." So much for conservatives—the imperialists of imperialists. While J. Forster, the leader of the imperialists, may be put in a phrase of his own, he said in 1881 that the idea then about was that we were not to be a nation of slaves and vassals, but the great Liberal statesman remains to be quoted.

Mr. Gladstone said in 1884, as reported by the Hon. Lionel Tollemache, that we are bound by ties of honor and conscience to our colonies. But the idea that the colonies add to the strength of the mother country is not to be found in any of the documents of Gladstone's administration.

While advocating a vigorous prosecution of the war to the bitter end and the establishment of protectorates, the New York World thunders daily against what it terms "land piracy and conquest."

There is a cant of patriotism, a cant of military and naval power, the pompous and ostentatious display of the military and naval forces of the United States, from which we must free our minds. Common sense about colonies said John Bright, is "worth far more than foolish talk about colonies." He was a man of public opinion who had changed his opinions rather suddenly, there is something worse than the cant of patriotism, and that worse is the recent cant of imperialism.

There is a great peril to which we are exposed

battered down to the music of the guns or by more peaceful means."

Dr. Lyman Abbott early placed himself on record by declaring that the war was the American fashion of meeting the query, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

In reference to the question whether this country should annex and permanently hold the Philippines and other territory conquered in the war with Spain the doctor recently said: "I think this war is one for humanity and not for conquest, and its purpose should not be diverted from the generous thoughts that inspired it. It was begun to liberate an oppressed people, not to add to our territory provinces and dependencies. We may be obliged to retain control for a period of some of those islands to suppress lawlessness and prevent barbarism, but if we do it must be done in the interests of civilization and human progress and not of conquest and arbitrary rule."

While advocating a vigorous prosecution of the war to the bitter end and the establishment of protectorates, the New York World thunders daily against what it terms "land piracy and conquest."

It will be seen that the above conflicting opinions assume as a fact that intervention has already extended what may be called political or diplomatic empire, and the question now rests largely upon adopting into the body politic of strange peoples

# A Good Article

Is what everybody wants, particularly in



Our Shoes are made especially for us, from the best selected stock, in the most thorough manner, on the latest style lasts.

Our Sorosis Shoes for ladies and our Elite Shoes for gentlemen are good articles.

They are sold only by

# PRATT BROTHERS

(Successors to Wm. MARTIN &amp; Co.)

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Main Street.

## Blouse Sets and Belts

Continue to be big sellers at

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Jeweler,  
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Art Dealer.

Our 25c belts are the best in the city at the price.

The cut steel studded belts are very desirable.

### SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.

The undersigned has opened an office

### No. 3 New Blackinton Block,

For the buying and selling of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton for

Cash or on Margin,

With private telegraph wires to all markets.

### E. McA. Learned

### New Blackinton Block,

North Adams.

Central Block, Pittsfield.

Gleaner Block, Lee, Mass.

### THE LATEST IS

Get a Tandem and take your girl to ride

Hodges Bicycle Livery

22 Summer St.

Leave your wheel repaired at Hodges,

23 Summer St., Tel. 223-4.

If your wheel is cranky take to Hodges,

22 Summer St., Tel. 223-4.

### WAVES OF WATER.

The waters of the Grand falls of Labrador have excavated a chasm that is now 30 miles long.

In Algiers there is a river one branch of which flows through a country rich in iron, the other through a flat marsh rich in gallic acid. A main stream of jet black is the result.

One of the strangest streams in the world is in east Africa. It flows in the direction of the sea, but never reaches it. Just north of the equator and when only a few miles from the Indian ocean it flows into a desert, where it suddenly and completely disappears.

### WANTED.

Speaking of Vegetables.

Delinquent—I'm sorry, but you know you can't get blood out of a turnip.

Collector—Well, unless you are prepared to pay this bill when I call around tomorrow I'll show you that I can draw some out of a beat.—Exchange.

### A Philanthropist.

It ain't for me ter talk about my ways o' doin'.

I 'low I help my feller man, es every feller should.

An with no show o' boastin I kin say, 'twix you an me.

My wallet's allers open to a worthy charity.

But them that see I like ter brag'll very promptly find

That they been mistaken, cuz I ain't that kind.

Terday won I seen Hungry Jake a-beggin on the street.

Up by the county courthouse, whar the politicians meet.

An seen the superintendent o' the Dunham county poor.

A-puffin on a good cigar that cost a quarter sure,

I giv old Jake a quarter, an I hed a half a mind

Ter tell the superintendent that I warn't his kind.

Somehow I'm allers sorry for a feller wen he's down.

In with respect I'm different from most others in this town.

An even if an enemy should ast me for my aid

The loan the he wuz hopin for wud cheerfully

I'd never tell about it, cuz it ain't a bit refined.

Ter blow about yer goodness, an I ain't that kind.

Ter up an brag about it, an I ain't that kind.

—New York Truth.

Hodges lets tandems and single wheels

by the hour, day, or week. Tel. 223-4.

A sorrel horse with white stripe on face and one white hind foot, silver plated harness and side-spring top buggy, between Sweet's Corners and South Williamson. Owner wants to sell it at a reasonable price and an early payment. W. J. McEachin, town farm, Williamson.

FOR SALE.

For sale because of leaving town, a cook stove, folding bed, chamber set, two white enamel beds. Inquire top floor, Beer &amp; Dow's Block, Eagle street.

To Rent.

If you are thinking of moving or hiring a tenement, be sure and inquire at our office and inspect the six and eight-room tenements, four and six-room flats and eight-room cottages, which we now have to rent.

All complete, with modern improvements, new or in first-class repair; conveniently located.

BEER &amp; DOWLING, Law Office, Room 11, Martin's Block.

We are now putting up our Ice Cream in neat paper cartons and continue to deliver to all parts of the city at the former price—40 cents a quart, 25 cents a pint. Being put up in

For sale at the following places: North Adams Drug Store (Ashman's), Livermore's Ice Cream Parlors, River St.

Made at 10 Elmwood Ave. Mail and telephone orders promptly attended to. Wholesale trade a specialty.

C. E. LIVERMORE.

## RAILROAD CENSURED

Report of Vermont Commissioners On Narrow Gauge Accident.

## INSPECTIONS NOT THOROUGH

Engine Looked Over Only When Repairs Were Needed, And Then Only Hastily. There Was No Carelessness By Engineer Douglass.

The railroad commissioners of Vermont have rendered their decision of responsibility for the accident on the Hoosac Tunnel &amp; Wilmington railroad May 31, by which Zephron Douglass, son of Superintendent of Streets Douglass of this city, and E. L. Faulkner lost their lives. Their report on the matter, as a result of careful investigation, says that while the cause of the terrible explosion may never be known, grave responsibility rests with the company for the neglect in the examination of its locomotives.

The commissioners met in Wilmington June 10 to conduct the investigation. The state of Vermont was represented by Charles H. Robb, state's attorney for the county of Windham; the Hoosac Tunnel &amp; Wilmington Railroad company was represented by E. L. Waterman, counsel. Mr. Douglass of this city, as father of the engineer killed, and the family of Mr. Faulkner, were represented by A. P. Carpenter.

The report repeats the facts in the case which have already been published in this paper, and states that thorough investigation of the engine's wreck showed no possible carelessness on the part of the engineer. Examination of the stay bolts of the boiler, however, showed deterioration at the upper part of the fire box on each side and along each side of the crown sheets. These bolts remained fast in the crown sheet and fire box, the ends smoothed by abrasion and water colored.

The report continues as follows: "From all the testimony introduced it is fairly to be concluded that the explosion occurred by reason of the weakening of the boiler resulting from these broken and deteriorated stay bolts coupled with a high steam pressure that evidently prevailed at the moment of the failure. The testimony tended to establish the fact that the safety valve was in working order but at just what pressure it was rated is a matter of some uncertainty. While the exact cause of the explosion may never be known with absolute certainty, yet all the circumstances point to a gradual weakening of the boiler by breakage and deterioration of stay bolts until it was ready to yield to any pressure more than the normal strain in its every day use. For some occult reason this strain was present at the time of the explosion and the natural result followed."

When it comes to fixing the responsibility for the accident and the deaths of the two men the report says: "It appeared that the inspections of the most superior character. The machine shops of the Hoosac Tunnel &amp; Wilmington Railroad company were provided with only the most crude facilities for making careful inspections and practically no repairs or examinations of this engine were made except at such times as certain parts or fixtures became impaired from use and the attention of the master mechanic was called to the matter by the engineer, when these particular defects were remedied. The board finds that this neglect on the part of the Hoosac Tunnel &amp; Wilmington Railroad company to make regular and exhaustive inspections of its engines is a reflection upon the company in its care of the locomotives in use upon the road and is deserving of censure. Ordinary prudence would have suggested more thorough and more frequent examinations of these vital adjuncts to the safe and secure operation of the road, and immediate measures should be instituted whereby every locomotive in service on the road will receive reasonably frequent and thorough inspections by competent experts."

It is not known yet whether Mr. Douglass or the family of Mr. Faulkner will sue the road or not. By the terms of the investigation, the finding of the commissioners is not to be used as evidence for damage cases, but Mr. Douglass had with him to investigate the wreck E. C. Stewart of this city, to secure possible evidence.

### Box and Check For Company M.

The box packed by the W. R. C. for the Massachusetts hospital ship, was sent Tuesday, containing hospital shirts, day shirts, underclothing, stockings, shoes, suspenders, handkerchiefs, towels, sheets and pillow cases, comfort bags, soap, tobacco, and mosquito netting canopies. A check for \$195 accompanied the box.

The W. R. C. took up their work and held their first meeting July 1, and with the help of the patriotic people of this city, were able to accomplish this good work in less than two weeks. Besides the amount of soliciting necessary many of the articles of clothing and the canopies and comfort bags were all made. The supper served last Friday evening netted \$108 and the balance of the check is contributed from friends of the cause. The ladies very much pleased with this first effort. Their next move will be to establish an emergency fund, for their own treasury, which shall be used for the relief of the families left behind by our own brave boys who are now fighting under the flag. Sincere thanks are extended to all who assisted in this work.

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives help by making the blood rich and pure.

Hodges lets tandems and single wheels

by the hour, day, or week. Tel. 223-4.

boxes, it is sure to be firm and hard, and there is no bother with dishes. Our Ice Cream is guaranteed to be unequalled for purity and quality. It is made in all flavors and the Neopolitan.

## A GENERAL ATTACK PROMISED

On License Commissioners, If Mr. Tenney's Points Are Not Enforced.

The license commissioners of this city will soon be asked by representatives of several of the local churches to enforce the license law in regard to the number of saloons, as called attention to by Rev. W. L. Tenney in his sermons of the last two Sunday evenings. If, after a reasonable time, the commissioners have not acted in accordance with the law as thus interpreted, or shown legal reasons for not doing so, it is very probable that an issue will be made of it in several churches besides the Congregational.

A number of prominent men have been interested in having the matter put to a test, and the ministers of the local protestant churches are for the most part in sympathy with Mr. Tenney in his position. They will have the matter carried directly to the commissioners before anything more is done, to give the latter a chance to do what the ministers and others think is right.

They do not think, after the matter is thus brought to the commissioners, that the latter ought to require very much time to decide it. Within a short time, therefore, they expect that there will soon be five less saloons in the city, or else that the commissioners will be attacked from several pulpits instead of one.

The license commissioners will say nothing on the matter, but it is undoubtedly true that when the matter is brought to them, they will not make any decision until they have investigated every phase of the question.

### Grand Jury Inspects Jail.

Before the grand jury made its report yesterday the members were driven to the house of correction where they were entertained by Sheriff Fuller. A visit was made to the different departments, the members of the jury finding everything in first class shape. The jurymen speak highly of the condition of affairs as they found them and are loud in their praise of the sheriff. No formal report was made.

On their return they presented their findings to Judge Dewey, as given in yesterday's Transcript.

Roy Sagendorf of Great Barrington, indicted for manslaughter, attracted much attention among the prisoners, his youthful appearance being very noticeable as compared to the large crowd of prisoners, many of whom have spent a goodly portion of their life in jails or prisons. Sagendorf was indicted for the killing of a young companion and will be tried at this term. The boy had been in bathing. Sagendorf, claiming the shooting was done in self defense. Two other boys, charged with breaking and entering, attracted much attention because of their age.

The labor union leaders did nothing more today on the matter of local labor. They say that the mayor has promised to see the contract enforced, and if it is not, the labor men will take a hand.

From present indications, there will be considerable excitement in finding out whether the various groups of rapidly changing men are local or not fast enough to keep pace with the changes.

Ten per cent discount on all cash purchases.

### Important Action by Carpenters.

A very successful meeting of the local union, No. 192, Carpenters and Joiners of America, was held last night. Seventy-five members were present and 17 candidates were nominated. It was decided to hold a public meeting Thursday evening, July 26, and an invitation will be issued to all carpenters to attend. Prominent local carpenters will address the meeting and refreshments will be served free.

A petition was drawn up to be placed in circulation immediately amongst the carpenters of North Adams for the signature of those who believe and will stand by the movement which says that on and after the first day of August nine hours shall constitute a day's work, with a minimum rate of pay of 25 cents per hour.

### Largest Money Order Ever Sent.

The largest money order ever sent from the local postoffice was sent to Austria Wednesday. The amount was \$1,942, which was much larger than any other money order ever issued by the local office. The order was bought and forwarded by an Austrian from Monroe Bridge, who said the money had been earned and saved in the last two or three years by himself and two brothers who work in the pulp mill at Monroe Bridge. The charges on the order were \$13.50. The issuing of this order made the cash business of the postoffice Wednesday nearly twice as large as for any other one day in its history and left a surplus of over \$2,000 on the day's transactions.

### Telephone Pole Ordered Away.

Preparations for setting a long distance telephone in Eagle street were begun this morning, but the work was promptly stopped by Mayor Cody. The pole is very large and crooked and the plan was to set it in the edge of the sidewalk on the west side of the street directly at the end of the crosswalk in front of St. Francis' church. People who saw what was going on were provoked and the mayor was notified. He recognized the impropriety of the operation and called a halt, and the wires will be provided for without any such public nuisance as the pole would have been in that place.

### Barbers Elect Officers.

The Barbers' Union at its last regular meeting elected the following officers: President, Peter Hibbard; vice-president, J. Anderson; recording secretary, S. H. Thibault; financial and corresponding secretary, D. F. Curley; treasurer, Louis Bleau; sergeant-at-arms, Harry Laddieville; delegates to Central Labor Union, Charles Turner, D. F. Curley, J. Anderson; Edward Laundry, Louis Bleau. The union has been strengthened by the addition of two shops which are now displaying the union cards.

### Drunks and Plate Glass.

Henry Carroll and Daniel E. Clohessy, the two men who in scuffling in front of the mansion house yesterday, as reported, broke one of the windows in the office, were in district court this morning. Each was charged with breaking glass and with drunkenness. Their cases were continued to Saturday morning. Several cases of drunkenness were disposed of.

One family in Dalton has sent its individual subscription to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association at Boston the sum of \$1,000.

## TRYED TO BLOCK WORK

Italians on Street Paving

Try Twice to Stop the Work Today.

## PROVISIONAL COMPANY FORMED

To Carry On Work This Morning. This Noon All the Old Hands Quit, Leaving None But Men Employed New Today.

Two attempts were made today by a number of the Italians employed on the street paving to block the work. In the morning the attempt failed completely, men being secured to take their places. This afternoon there was another attempt, and only a part of the force was at work.

At 6:30 this morning, when work was to begin, there were a large number of those who were employed before and others on Bank street. But none of those who worked yesterday began work at the time. They would give no reason for their refusal, and had given no hint of their purpose last night. Mr. Lally was on the scene and immediately began to secure other men to go to work from those who were watching. When they saw that their attempt to block the work had failed, some of those previously employed offered their services, but none of those who seemed to be leading the movement were accepted. As a result, many of the men who were employed this morning were new men. Work was begun within a short time, and by early forenoon a full force was employed.

The men would give no reason for their action to the foreman or Mr. Lally, but said to others that they would not work for \$1.25 a day. The agitation for a \$1.50 nine-hour day probably had some influence with the men, and they concluded to secure better terms.

This afternoon, after the dinner hour, there was another blockade. Only a few men returned to work all being of the men who were secured this morning. All the men who had been employed before refused to work, and this afternoon not an Italian was employed at the digging.

Those who quit said an effort would be made tonight with the men who are still working, to induce them not to return. The work today was chiefly in connection with the putting in of the curbing. So far progress on Bank street has been rapid, and the contractors expect soon to be ready to begin on another street, Holden being the next in all probability.